In the Specification:

Amend paragraph [0027] as follows:

[0027] Of the large number of spinning stations of a rotor spinning machine, a single spinning station 1 is shown in side view. At the spinning station 1 a sliver 3 is drawn by a so-called compressor 4 into the spinning box 5 of the rotor spinning mechanism from a sliver can 2. The mechanism arranged in the spinning box 5 for separating the fibers and feeding them into the spinning rotor 6 are known from the prior art and therefore not described in more detail. The drive of the spinning rotor 6 is indicated and consists of a belt 7 extending along the machine, with which all the rotors of the spinning stations installed on one longitudinal side of the spinning machine are driven. Alternatively, individual drives of the rotors are also possible, however. The belt 7 rests on the rotor shaft 8 of the spinning rotor 6. ~~23 via the drive connection 29. The stepping motor 23 can be activated by the line 24. The direction of rotation of the opening roller 28 is indicated by the arrow 30.~~

After paragraph [0027] and before paragraph [0028], insert the following new paragraphs:

The thread 9 is formed in the spinning rotor 6 and is drawn off through the spinning draw-off tube 10 by means of the draw-off rollers 11. The thread 9 then passes a sensor 12, the so-called cleaner, for quality monitoring of the thread. The thread 9 is guided by a thread guide 14 in such a way that it is wound in cross-wound layers onto a cross-wound bobbin 15. The cross-wound bobbin is carried by a bobbin holder 16, which is pivotably mounted on the machine frame. The cross-wound bobbin 15 rests with its periphery on the winding drum 17 and is driven thereby such that the thread 9 is wound in cross-wound layers in cooperation with the thread guide 14. The directions of rotation of the cross-wound bobbin 15 and the winding drum 17 are indicated by arrows. The sensor 12 is connected to a local control unit 20 of the spinning

station via the line 18. The control unit 20 is connected to a central computer 22 of the rotor spinning machine via the line 21. The stepping motor 23 of the draw-in rollers is connected to the control mechanism 25 via the line 24.

Fig. 2 shows details of the opening of the fiber band 3 into individual fibers. The fiber band 3 drawn in by the compressor 4 is clamped between the clamping table 26 and the draw-in roller 27 and presented to the rapidly rotating opening roller 28. The draw-in roller 27 is connected to the stepping motor 23 via the drive connection 29. The stepping motor 23 can be activated by the line 24. The direction of rotation of the opening roller 28 is indicated by the arrow 30.

Amend paragraphs [0030], [0039] and [0040] as follows:

[0030] Initially, the original yarn is supplied to the schematically shown measuring mechanism 31 which detects the measured diameters in relation to the thread length running through and transmits this data to an evaluation mechanism 32A ~~32'~~ of a yarn design unit 32. The transmission is indicated by the arrow 33. The effect data is formed in the evaluation mechanism 32A from the measured values. The evaluation mechanism may also be combined with the measuring mechanism 31 or may be formed by a separate mechanism. The formation of the effect data is described below in conjunction with the Fig. 4 and 5.

[0039] Fig. 4 shows the view of the yarn profile of the fancy yarn as an arrangement side by side of measured values. Effects 48 and webs 49 can be seen but the beginning and end of the effects 48 and the effect thickness or the effect diameter DE and the web thickness or the web diameter $\underline{D_{ST}}$ ~~DST~~ cannot be clearly seen and therefore cannot be seen adequately.

[0040] The measuring mechanism 31 registers the yarn diameter D in each case after 2 mm of yarn length. A cycle step represents a measuring length of 2 mm yarn. In the view of Fig. 5, the yarn diameter D is shown in a percentage over the yarn length LG as a curve 50. The curve 50 represents, in the view of Fig. 5, starting from the left up to point 51, the yarn diameter $\underline{D_{ST}}$ ~~DST~~. From the point 51, the curve 50 rises and at point 55 passes the value of the limit diameter D_{GR}. At point 53, the predetermined yarn length L_V has been covered since reaching the point 52. After a diameter increase of 15% is registered at point 52, and the exceeding of the yarn diameter G_{GR} lasts over the predetermined length L_V, for example six cycles or 12 mm, the point 52 is defined as the beginning of the effect. The curve 50 falls below the limit diameter D_{GR} at the point 54. The falling below lasts up to the point 55 and therefore over the predetermined yarn length L_V. The point 54 is therefore defined as the end of the effect. The effect length L_E is determined from the beginning and end of the effect between point 52 and point 54. An arithmetic average value is formed from the four largest diameters 56 inside the effect. The information about the effect diameter is therefore most substantially independent of the natural diameter variations in the effect region as a result. This arithmetic average value is defined as the effect diameter D_E.